

Do not misunderstand me. While I am a follower of Hamilton, I am yet a lover of Jefferson, and when federalism means power for justice and liberty, I love it with all my heart, but when it means power for oppression, I hate it with a relentless hatred; while for States' rights, when it means the right of a State to live and grow and develop and be free, I have the warmest affection, but when it means a blind following after a dead and empty past I have for it nothing but mingled pity and contempt.

Such is today the complexity of our national life that the government must not only be wise and just, but strong, vigorous, and easy of application. With a population of eighty-five millions; with a million of immigrants, of every nation and of every tongue, annually crowding our shores; with vast wealth and untold riches; with varied and teeming industries; with a commerce the wonder of the world; with two hundred and twenty thousand miles of railroad, spanning the continent and binding the States into a vast lace-work; with seventy millions of messages annually passing over our fourteen hundred thousand miles of telegraph lines; with more than four million telephone instruments in daily use; and with wireless telegraphy carrying winged speech over the curved and misty seas; with these, all these, it is not strange if our eyes are lifted beyond the confines of our own State, and we compass the far-off limits of the nation itself!

In the midst of such a life, complex, varied, complicated, almost giddy and whirling, our course is plain. While we must cherish the States, develop their laws, and obey them, with an increasing pride in local institutions, we must yet look to the nation, and make it, as we surely can make it, freer and more powerful for good. To that end the Constitution was made, and we must remember that it was made for us, and not we for it.

In those vast repositories of implied powers, five words in the enacting clause called the general welfare clause, and seven words in the third clause of the eighth section, of Article one, called the inter-State commerce clause, and in other sources of implied powers in the Constitution, we shall find ample authority for such laws as will overcome the evils that beset us and promote the good which we would attain.

The great railway corporations, carrying inter-State travel